

Dateline December 1, 1960

The Senate of the 87th Congress will have 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans, a net gain of two seats for the Republicans.

While both President-elect Kennedy and his running mate, Senator Johnson, are expected to resign their Senate seats soon, their action is not expected to change the party lineup. Democratic Governors of both Massachusetts and Texas are expected to name Democrats to fill the vacated seats until special elections can be held in each state.

Speculation that Kennedy would retain his seat until just before his Jan. 20 inauguration, if elected, was scotched on Nov. 8. Massachusetts elected a Republican governor to take office the first of the year. It is now certain that the President-elect will resign his seat in time for the incumbent Democratic governor to appoint a successor—a Democrat.

With all but one race finally decided, the Democrats will control the House of Representatives by a 260-176 margin in the new Congress. The net GOP gain in the House now stands at 22 seats and with the Republican candidate leading in the only undecided race, the Republicans will probably pick-up a net total of 23 seats.

Senator Kennedy's hairbreadth victory along with GOP gains in the House and Senate actually reflect what many people feel was a victory for conservatives. Kennedy received no booming mandate for his "new frontiers" program on the basis of the popular vote which he split about 50-50 with Vice-President Nixon. And he lost some liberal strength of the kind he will require to push through his program, particularly in the House.

Aides of Republican Presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon are reported to feel that the Republicans lost because of the strength of the

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- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

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RELATIONS AND
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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Editor: Roger Burgess

Contributing Editors:

Emogene Dunlap, Caradine R. Hooton, Robert Regan, Emerson Smith, Carl Soule, A. Dudley Ward, Herman Will

Assistant Editor:

Marilyn M. Baldwin

Circulation Manager:

Sam Griffin

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Dateline

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predominantly Democratic state-houses and machines in the big cities of the North. Also credited are Vice Presidential candidate Johnson's effective dealing with Southern leaders and the work of labor unions in increasing registration and getting out the vote. Also, they say, Negroes "voted their pocket books" rather than on the civil rights issues.

Kennedy's strength, said his advisors, lay in intensive organization, the fact that he took the initiative early, and Johnson's presence on the ticket. The aides said Kennedy had to overcome numerous handicaps including the religious issue and a last minute surge in GOP advertising, both of which, they said, swung votes to the Republicans in the last days of the campaign.

Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson said Nov. 9 that Kennedy would have lost if he had not met the religious issue head-on. He said Kennedy had been helped by voters of all religions, but that the religious issue had blunted the farm issue in Midwestern states.

The 1960 census has put U. S. population at 179,323,175 persons as of April 1, 1960, the day the count began. This is an increase of 18.5 per cent over the 1950 total of 151,325,798.

Census Bureau officials expect the final figure to top the 180 million mark. Still outstanding is the number of Americans overseas including service men and their dependents.

Nine states stand to gain and 16 states stand to lose seats in the U. S. House of Representatives as a result of reapportionment based on the 1960 population census. The new apportionment figures will take effect in the 1962 general election for the 88th Congress.

Biggest gainers in the reapportionment are California (eight new seats) and Florida (four new seats). Pennsylvania will lose three seats followed by Arkansas, Massachusetts and New York, each of which will drop two seats.

The Supreme Court has reversed the ruling of a circuit court of appeals and held unanimously that a state may not alter city boundaries in order to place Negro voters outside the city limits. The decision affects a 1957 Alabama law which changed the boundaries of Tuskegee placing outside of the city limits all but a few of the city's 5,400 Negroes.

In other decisions, the Supreme Court:

● **Dismissed, by a 5-4 vote, a new appeal by Dr. Willard Uphaus** who had been sentenced to a year in jail for refusing to give the Attorney General of New Hampshire the names of allegedly subversive guests at his summer camp. The court June 8, 1959 ruled against Uphaus, stipulating that a state had the right to investigate and punish subversion directed against the state itself.

● **Agreed to review the constitutionality of a Maryland law** requiring an oath in the belief of God in order to hold public office. The case developed from an application by Roy R. Torcaso for a notary public's license for which he refused to swear to his belief "in the existence of God." A Maryland court ruled that under the state's constitution a person who does not believe in God is "incompetent to hold public office, to give testimony or serve as a juror."

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Aeronautics subcommittee has announced that it would hold hearings Dec. 14-16 on the making and enforcement of safety rules by the Federal Aviation Agency. In making the announcement, subcommittee chairman John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) said it was time for the review since the FAA had been in existence nearly two years.

It is expected that one of the FAA rules which will be closely examined is the one which deals with consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard airliners. FAA promulgation of the rule last year is believed to have preempted Congressional action to outlaw the practice.

Slot machines in southern Maryland

by Andrew Leigh Gunn



“Charles county voters approve curbs of slot machine casinos,” read a headline in a Washington, D. C. paper the day after the election. Charles county is one of the four southern Maryland counties which have had laws making the one arm bandits legal. These southern Maryland counties are the last remaining stronghold of the slot machine (except Nevada). Rural in nature until recently, these counties have become increasingly commercialized and urbanized. A super highway, U.S. 301, running through Charles county is the major north-south route on the East coast. Tourist traffic is large. And the slot machines have rapidly multiplied.

Today Charles county has 2,338 licensed slot machines in more than 200 establishments. Of these, about 100 are in grocery stores, filling stations, drug stores, and the like. There is one slot machine for every 13 residents of the county; and there is one liquor establishment for every 155 residents. This is one of the highest ratios on the East coast.

I came to Charles County in 1955 to be the pastor of the Indian Head charge. Immediately, I noticed the harmful moral and spiritual influence the ‘one arm bandit’ had upon the community. I went into homes which had no food because either the husband or wife had lost their money on the slots. I saw poor people put groceries back on the shelf in order to play the slots a few more times before leaving the store. I have been called in to help marriages on the verge of breaking up because the husband had become a gambling addict. I have seen young people play the slots and get the gambling fever.

Economic dependence

During the past year the people of Charles county have been made painfully aware of their economic dependence upon the tax revenues from the slots. Today the slot machines are “the most powerful single influence in Maryland politics,” according to David Hume, treasurer of the Maryland Democratic Party.

Many responsible political observers on the Maryland scene agree that Maryland politics is sick (both parties are sick) and a contributing factor are the slot machines and the liquor industry.

At the September 1959 meeting of the Charles County Ministers Association I brought the slot machine issue before the ministers. As the president of the association I felt that a united church effort was needed to combat this growing evil in Charles county. There was unanimous agreement that something should be done. At the November meeting the Rev. Richard Johnson, pastor of the Waldorf Methodist church brought in a program of education and strategy. In December Billy Graham was asked to visit southern Maryland during his June crusade in Washington, D. C. Several months later we were told he would not be able to come.

Underworld assistance

In January our Ministerial Association passed a resolution which called upon the state to make an investigation into the slot machine industry in southern Maryland, for we had become increasingly convinced that the underworld was moving in, particularly in the big casinos. The Ministerial Association of the neighboring county, St. Mary’s, also joined in with our efforts and asked for a state wide referendum to abolish the slots entirely.

I wrote for an appointment with Gov. J. Millard Tawes and at the end of January the Protestant ministers of southern Maryland met with the governor. He agreed that the “slot machines are an evil which should be eradicated,” but said that it was a local matter for each county to work out for itself. So we got our own county delegates to sponsor a bill to get an investigation in our own county.

But when the bill was to pass, the state legislature in an unprecedented

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action, refused to let a local bill supported by the local delegates pass. Political boss Jack Pollack of Baltimore, and some Eastern Shore delegates privately bragged that an investigation would never pass. We learned conclusively that the governor was wrong when he said that the slots were a local matter.

Meanwhile our association held interdenominational and interracial prayer meetings (the first ever held in southern Maryland). It organized a Citizen's Committee for a Better Charles County. It printed thousands of pamphlets entitled, "Why Christians Oppose Slot Machines." It sent letters to all state delegates and leaders. It received the support of the Maryland Council of Churches. It carried on an educational program in the local churches. And it circulated petitions asking for the abolishment of the slot machines.

Federal enforcement

David Hume, treasurer of the Democratic Party of Maryland and a resident of Charles county, had fought all alone on the state level the political battle against the slots. He tried unsuccessfully to get a Federal investigation. The Justice Department admitted that some sections in the Johnson act (banning interstate commerce of slots) were unenforceable. Though the Federal government taxes \$250 a machine, it assumes practically no responsibility for policing them.

The Washington Post, the *Evening Star* and the *Baltimore Sun*, as well as one crusading county newspaper gave editorial support to our efforts to get rid of the slot machines. *The Washington Post* gave extensive newspaper coverage and printed several feature articles concerning the problem of the slots in southern Maryland.

In the 1958 election Democratic county delegates were elected with the promise that they would put through a bill to limit the slots to 35 per location and establish further control so that outside interests would be discouraged from coming in. But after the bill was passed, and it almost did not because of various intrigues, the slot machine gang hired men to get names on a petition to put the bill up for referendum in November 1960.

Step in right direction

Our delegates thought, when this happened, that the bill would be defeated at the polls because of the economic and vote buying power of the slot machine interests. But when the Ministerial Association and the Citizens Committee for a Better Charles County decided to support the limitation bill as a small step in the right direction, hope began to rise.

The publicity about our drive against the slots had put the slot interests on the defensive. In May they bought up all the local newspapers in the area and burned them because they contained an unfavorable story concerning the slots. This act received wide publicity. As the November referendum neared, tension in-

creased in the county. The slot machine interests began buying four and five page ads in the newspaper to present their case, charging "crack-pots" and "outsiders" were the ones who were supporting the limitation bill.

I was interviewed on the "Southern Maryland Forum" on the slot machine issue in early October. And on Oct. 27, a week and a half before the election, WTOP TV and radio carried an excellent program exposing the problem of slot machines in Charles county. The program was watched and heard by a high percentage of people in southern Maryland, and the courageous editorial support Jack Jurey of WTOP TV and radio was of invaluable help.

The slot owners helped to put themselves in a bad light in the final days of the election campaign by refusing to argue their case before news cameras at a public meeting in which they originally agreed to present their case. Then in the final week they again bought up the two county newspapers from the news stands and destroyed them, even though the papers contained four pages of their own advertising. Both papers included editorials also supporting the bill to limit the slots.

Slots thwarted

The vote on the referendum was close but the bill passed by 260 votes. This was the first time the slot machine interests had been stopped and their will thwarted. It was an important political and psychological victory for those fighting against the slots.

What of the future? We have just begun our fight to get the slots out of Maryland. In January the Protestant ministers will again go to Governor Tawes and the state legislature asking for a state wide referendum in 1962. We will argue that the slots are not a local issue; it is the state which allows the counties to have them if they want them, and the people of Maryland have a right to determine again by a referendum whether they still want the state to allow counties to have the slots.

Also in January, Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord, new bishop of the Washington Area, will have a meeting with the political, religious and business leadership in southern Maryland to see if some common strategy can be developed to get the slots abolished.

What have been the main road blocks in getting rid of the slot machines? **First**, apathy, moral indifference, "I don't play the slots myself, let the stupid go ahead and play them, its none of my business." **Second**, economic self interest, "The slot tax revenues help keep my taxes low;" the almighty dollar speaks louder than civic virtue. **Third**, "preachers should keep their hands off of something like this." **Fourth**, the political and economic power of the slot machine interests. But, "God being our helper" we shall win over this social and moral evil in spite of these road blocks.

The Rev. Andrew Leigh Gunn is a district director of Christian Social Concerns in the Baltimore Conference and is pastor of The Methodist church, Indian Head, Md.

Bishop Raines reports on troubled Africa



Does this design say "Methodist Church?"

Will this simple yet significant design become an internationally recognized symbol of the Methodist churches of the world?

Is it a possible answer to the long quest for a Methodist coat-of-arms, a Methodist seal, an emblem for a church flag or banner?

Time will answer, but most of those who have seen it believe it comes nearer to an instant communication of its meaning than anything hitherto proposed.

Thousands will become familiar with this design during 1961 when it will decorate the printed matter of the Tenth World Methodist Conference at Oslo, Norway next August.

The design was conceived by Bishop Ferdinand Sigg of the Geneva Area and displayed to the executive committee of the World Methodist Council in Zurich last summer.

While the figure does not attempt to conform to the patterns of heraldry it does unmistakably spell "Methodist." This quality, said many who look with approval on the design, seems more important than adherence to the traditions of armorial devices.

Swiss artisans fabricated the emblem from aluminum molding, the equal sides of the triangle measuring about 10 feet. It was effectively mounted against a velvet curtain.

Readers who have a definite feeling about this symbol are asked to address their reactions to the **Letters Column, Concern, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.**

Methodist Bishop Richard C. Raines, president of the church's General Board of Missions has just returned from a trip to Africa.

In a Chicago press conference, Bishop Raines had this to say about the African situation:

The riots which made headlines around the world were perpetrated by deserting soldiers only and did not involve the local populace to any great degree.

The march to freedom is failing in the Congo because there has been no preparation. There were only 20 leaders with college degrees for more than 14 million people; no doctors; no lawyers; no professors; no officers; no businessmen.



The attacks against organized religion were against the Catholic church as representative of the old regime. Generally, Protestant leaders and property went unharmed. Methodist missionaries returned after the rioting subsided to find the African church operating well with its own leaders. Property and funds were all in good order.

What must Methodism do to help in the current situation? Bishop Raines had several suggestions:

—**send missionaries back as quickly as possible.** Congo leaders want them back. Fifty have already returned. The church is planning to purchase an airplane for transportation because many roads and bridges are out.

—**reopen the mission schools.** Ninety-five per cent of the African schools are run by the churches, all are elementary schools.

—**make missionaries available** as liaison persons between the Congolese government and the United Nations until experienced Congo leaders are available.

—**encourage church representatives** to serve as a reconciling element between warring African tribes.

—**develop a crash program** to train Congolese civil servants. There is only one small college in the Congo. The bishop suggested a special school to give high school and college work in two to three years.

—**train native farmers** to produce more food, bringing up the standard of living.

—**provide training in sanitation** and for nurses and orderlies in hospitals to hold the line until Congolese doctors can be graduated.

Is Africa going communist? Bishop Raines feels that unless the churches and government of the United States move in quickly it surely will.

"We have the advantage," the bishop said. "Communism means foreign rule to Africans. Few speak Russian, but thousands already speak English. If we give aid quickly, Africa can be saved. If we don't, we will have lost our opportunity."

No change in segregation policy by Lake Junaluska trustees

by Methodist Information

The executive committee of the Lake Junaluska board of trustees, which met Nov. 10 in Atlanta, did not change the board's policy of segregation of the Junaluska swimming pool.

Representatives of the Methodist Student Movement met with the committee. They were invited to attend after a group of about 10 whites and Negroes attending an MSM conference at the Methodist assembly last summer were not allowed to swim together in the pool. (See Sept. 15, 1960 *Contact-Concern*, page 10.)

According to a report by the Rev. Gene Carroll, Atlanta, director of Georgia Methodist Information, Miss Gayle Graham, one of the student representatives at the meeting, asked if the 1962 Methodist Student Regional Conference would be allowed to be held at Junaluska if Negro students attended.

Not violation

Carroll reported that Edwin L. Jones, Charlotte, N. C., president of the board of trustees, explained that this would not be a violation of the assembly's policy so long as no attempt was made to integrate the swimming pool.

Miss Graham is a student at Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. She was chairman of the steering committee of the MSM conference last summer. Neither she nor the other student representatives who attended the executive committee meeting were involved in the swimming pool incident. The other two representatives at the Atlanta meeting were adult leaders of students.

The Lake Junaluska Assembly is owned by the Southeastern Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church. It is in North Carolina near Asheville.

Resolution adopted

The trustees adopted a resolution written by retired Methodist Bishop

Arthur J. Moore, Atlanta, which expressed appreciation for their conference that day with "certain representatives" of the MSM relative to "certain matters."

The resolution read as follows:

"The executive committee of the



board of trustees of Lake Junaluska Assembly records its appreciation of a frank conference with certain rep-

resentatives of our Methodist Student Movement relative to certain matters related to the summer program at Lake Junaluska.

"We request these leaders to convey to their associates and other interested persons the assurance of our continuing interest in this and other matters which concern the interest of our total church.

"We further request these representatives to convey to their associates the complete story of the very great progress already achieved in this difficult field and assure all concerned that we will combine to deal with this matter in the spirit of Christ-like concern."

Though the resolution did not state what "this difficult field" is in which it said "very great progress" has already been achieved, presumably it is race relations.

Teen-agers urged to avoid smoking

Walter Sullivan recently wrote an article for the *New York Times* which wore this headline:

Teen-agers Urged To Avoid Smoking

**Cancer Society is Working
on National Scale Using
Schools and Youth Groups
SPECIAL KITS ARE READY**

**Campaign Will Be Pressed in
Manhattan and Bronx—
Film Strips Circulated**

With credit to the *New York Times*, Sullivan said:

The American Cancer Society is seeking, on a nationwide scale, to woo teen-agers away from smoking.

By working through the schools and through youth groups such as the Boy Scouts, the society hopes to persuade a large proportion of the nation's young people that smoking may

lead to lung cancer.

Next month, in Manhattan and the Bronx alone, special kits are to be sent to 1,500 public, private and parochial schools. In the first eight months of the campaign, more than 10,000 film strips on the subject have been distributed throughout the country.

The program involves a sizable portion of the Cancer Society's \$113,000 budget for educational activities, plus outlays by local cancer committees. It is clearly designed to offset efforts of cigarette makers to sell their products to young persons.

Chart bearing legend

Among the items being distributed is a chart bearing the legend:

"What are your chances of getting lung cancer? It depends on how much and how long you have smoked. Half a pack of cigarettes a day? Your risk

goes up eight times. Two packs or more? Twenty times greater."

Schools in many parts of the country are cooperating in bringing this material to the attention of students, according to the society. Often this is done through lectures given by the science teachers with the aid of the film strip. It was said that the New York City Board of Education had tentatively agreed to help by furnishing mailing lists covering schools in the area.

The kits for distribution in Manhattan and the Bronx contain batches of material earmarked for students, teachers and administrators, custodial workers and parents. The society is also willing to furnish a lecturer, projector and projectionist.

Based on statistics

The view that smoking may bring on lung cancer is based largely on statistical studies that have been challenged by tobacco manufacturers and by some investigators.

Algerian showdown

As these words are written, French policy in regard to Algeria appears to be moving toward a showdown between President Charles de Gaulle and right wing forces.

Increasingly, de Gaulle has been pressing for an early solution. The election of Senator Kennedy to the presidency may have hastened this trend, for the latter's views were reflected in a major speech he delivered in the Senate on Algeria some three years ago.

Reports from Paris suggest that de Gaulle's plan includes the division of Algeria into ethnic regions with a majority of French in one section which could be detached if the Algerians finally decide to secede completely from France. The newly developing Sahara region and its resources would be separated and made a French overseas territory. The executive of the new federal state of Algeria would include French and Algerian Moslem ministers. A bicameral legislature would be formed with one house being a "territorial

Special emphasis is being placed by the Cancer Society on persuading children of upper elementary school and junior high school ages. In this way, it is hoped to reach them before they become habitual smokers.

In another report the Cancer Society said that most physicians regarded smoking as a producer of cancer. This was based on 587 interviews in a survey carried out by the National Opinion Research Center of the



University of Chicago. The poll also showed a preponderant belief that all adults should have an annual medical examination, no matter how well they felt.

assembly" and the other a "council of communities." France would retain control of defense, education, and finance. Finally, a referendum would be held, first in France to approve de Gaulle's policy, then later in Algeria under some sort of international auspices.

Since it is doubtful that any solution can meet the approval of the Algerian nationalists and a majority of the French residents of Algeria, the President of France probably has more serious difficulties in the offing.

A unilateral cease-fire order from de Gaulle to French troops is expected at any time. This would mean that their weapons would be used only when attacked. At the same time, de Gaulle will appeal, either publicly or privately, to the Algerian rebel government in Tunis for negotiations.

The reaction of French settlers in Algeria is expected to be sharp and probably violent. De Gaulle will heed the steady support of the army, many of whose officers are bitterly critical of his Algerian policies.

Bishops send telegrams for peace

A recent call for "prayers for peace among nations," was issued by Bishops F. Gerald Ensley of Des Moines, president of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns and Kenneth W. Copeland of Lincoln, Nebr., chairman of the board's Division of Peace and World Order in observance of World Order Sunday, Oct. 23.

Two examples of the spirit in which this call was received may be found in communications from Bishops Donald Harvey Tippet and Hobart B. Amstutz. Bishop Tippet, in a mailing to all churches in the California-Nevada and Japanese Provisional Conferences, requested every minister to "lead his congregation in a prayer for peace among the nations and, urge parishioners to include world peace and the United Nations in daily devotions."

District Superintendents in Burma, Sumatra, Sarawak, Singapore and Malaya were requested by Bishop Amstutz to set aside Nov. 13 as World Order Sunday. In the words of the bishop in speaking of his area, he said, "As you know, we are living in a part of the world where . . . tensions are very strong. The peoples of Southeast Asia are groping for the light. . . ."

The importance of achieving a successful solution can hardly be overestimated. Continued war in Algeria will increase the opportunities for communist infiltration and may involve North African Arab states in closer ties with the communist bloc. Furthermore the serious internal divisions from which France already suffers will be intensified with accompanying danger of grave civil disorders and the strengthening of totalitarian forces of both right and left.

—H.W.

Churches challenged on juvenile delinquency

A \$175,000 nation-wide research program to determine what the country's churches are doing about juvenile delinquency was proposed and endorsed by participants in a major consultation in New York City on the problem. Sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare of the National Council of Churches, the two-day sessions were attended by educators, youth leaders, government and law enforcement authorities who joined the clergymen of more than a score of Protestant and Orthodox churches in the sessions.

The church stands at the forefront of the institutions which have a responsibility for combatting juvenile delinquency, the general secretary of the National Council told the consultation. Dr. Roy G. Ross stated that it is "so serious that we dare not wait for complete statistics."

In his view, he said, a church program should include active participation with allied agencies and develop a fuller awareness of the problem among church members.

The speaker outlined an 11-point program for church action. It called, among other things, for consistent policies, a carefully laid strategy, and better coordination of the churches' resources and services. Creating a greater sense of moral responsibility

and ethical conduct, said Dr. Ross, is a prime duty of the churches.

"The absolutes of our forefathers have been lost in today's great social and moral reshuffling," he pointed



out. "Moral fibre has deteriorated, and youth can only get back on the track when society can again arrive at a real belief in a God-controlled universe."

World affairs fellowship

A Fellowship for the study of international organization for the 1961-62 academic year is being offered by the Foreign Policy Association-World Affairs Center to an American college or university professor working in an academic field concerned with international problems.

This program brings one Fellow to New York City every year in order to study and observe at the United Nations and to pursue a project of his own choosing. This fellowship

was established through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the purposes of strengthening the teaching of world affairs in the United States.

The applicant must be no more than 40 years of age and must hold the Ph.D degree or its equivalent. Persons interested should contact the Fellowship Program, Foreign Policy Association-World Affairs Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Deadline for applications is Jan. 16, 1961.

Moderation theme pushed by Seagram

Pushing the moderation theme which has served it so well, The House of Seagram's latest message is "Whiskey and Gunpowder don't mix."

As the fall hunting season got underway, the November issues of *Field & Stream*, *Outdoor Life* and *Sports Afield* carried the latest of a series of "moderation messages" which have been published without interruption since 1934.

The advertisement pictures a typical woodland scene with a "posted" sign tacked on a tree in the immediate foreground. Copy on the poster reads as follows:

POSTED

"Handling a loaded gun takes concentration—and common sense. The conscientious hunter, therefore, lives by an unwritten law: Whiskey and Gunpowder don't mix. Only after his gun is empty and racked does he feel free to enjoy the welcome drink that tops off the pleasure of a good day's hunting!

"As another great hunting season begins, we at Seagram again urge you, and every sportsman: Keep your powder dry."

Seagram's vice president in charge of advertising and sales promotion, George E. Mosley, says that the message re-emphasizes Seagram's belief that regard for the safety of their fellow hunters is the individual responsibility of all who take to the field during the hunting season.

The poster has been reproduced on cloth for display at rod and gun clubs throughout the nation.

Perhaps this quickening of social consciousness on the part of Seagram's will someday result in the realization that whiskey "don't mix," as they say, with much of anything that's worthwhile.

Food surplus problem

Many times we have heard the question raised, why don't we give our food surpluses away to needy nations. We understand that two-thirds of the world's population go to bed hungry every night. We are told that much of our stored surplus will spoil or be unfit for human consumption if it isn't used before too many years go by. So let's give some of that 1,300,000,000 bushels of wheat to the needy. Isn't that, "loving your neighbor and being your brother's keeper?"

Well, it's not quite as simple as that. The Indian minister of food told Dr. Earl Butz, Dean of the College of Agriculture of Purdue University, "I appreciate these offers of generosity on the part of nations with surplus food stuffs. We can use more food in India. There's no question about that. We have 380 million Indians and a lot of them are undernourished, but, if you are going to transfer your foodstuffs only in those years when you have a surplus, and then in the year when you don't have a surplus cut your shipments off, don't send them in the first place."

Upset economy

Here is the nub of "dumping our surplus." We can so upset local needy economies that when we stop sending them foodstuffs they are worse off than in the first place.

Add to that the havoc we play when we supply our excess food commodities to a nation that previously had been supplied by another nation that produces above its domestic needs. We destroy the markets of that nation.

Burma and Thailand are surplus rice-producing nations. If we delivered some of our surplus rice to the regular customers of Burma and Thailand we could destroy 85 per cent of the foreign trade of these two nations. The only other alternative for these two nations of Asia would be, according to our State Department, "to force them to trade with the soft communist underbelly of Red China." Burma and Thailand are in the orbit of free nations. We are spending billions yearly to weld together the free nations of the world. For \$10 million worth of rice are we going to jeopardize our whole defense effort?

World trade—peace

Canada is one of the greatest surplus food producing nations in the world Dean Butz says, "I am positive that our (U.S.) sales of wheat for foreign currency were a major factor in upsetting the Canadian government that produced a change in governments about three years ago. He goes on to say that you can't put these food stuffs out on the world market willy-nilly.

Of course, this is not to say that we can't or should aid and trade with other nations. Quite the contrary, as Dean Butz says, "a world of trade is a world of peace."

Let us respect present trade relationships; let us cooperate in our aid and trade in ways that do not upset the local economies, let us help people to help themselves, let us put to work the valuable lesson we have already learned about how to handle our surpluses and still keep solidarity among the free peoples of the world.

Freedom: word or reality?

In *Stimme de Gemeinde* (Voice of the Church) for Sept. 1, there is an editorial on the above theme. It reveals what liberal Protestant churchmen in West Germany think when they read some of the news from the United States. The following is a free translation:

"The praise of freedom is always ringing in our ears in the western world and one is considered to be out of step if he does not join in the praise. Our attention is often directed to the United States as a haven of freedom, especially since the end of the notorious McCarthy period, of which Americans are deeply ashamed.

"But recently we received news which astonishes us and causes us to

ask whether this unhappy period is being renewed.

"By letter from a friend we learn that Linus Pauling has recently been called before the Internal Security committee of the U. S. Senate to give



information concerning the 10,000 scientists whose names he helped to collect on the petition to stop atomic tests.

"Prominent on the committee was Democratic Senator Thomas J. Dodd,

who asked whether Pauling had not received 'communist inspired assistance.' Pauling refused to reveal the names of persons, lest sincere workers for peace should suffer reprisals.

"There is now raised doubt concerning the purity of motivation of a professor of the rank of Linus Pauling and of his colleagues. He is under pressure to reveal the names of his colleagues and thereby betray them to a fanatical anti-communist movement.

"And this is all in the United States, whose symbol is a Statue of Liberty, and through the representative of a member of a party which calls itself 'democratic.' This is so absurd that one finds it hard to believe that it is true."

LETTERS

We solicit comments, criticisms and commendations for these columns. We will print, as space allows, portions of all those letters which are significant and signed. Address correspondence to Letters, *Concern*, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Help for the aging

Gentlemen:

In the Nov. 1 issue of *Concern* there is an article of considerable concern to me entitled "Problems of and aid to the aging." I have been giving a great deal of time to this subject as chairman of our church's Social Concerns Commission; chairman of the Hancock County Committee on Aging; delegate to the Governor's Conference on Aging and delegate to the White House Conference on Aging.

All of us have a responsibility to see to it that everyone in this country is properly cared for whether it is having enough to eat or being able to secure medical care. Government of necessity steps in to provide this kind of aid when families, churches, fraternal organizations and other eleemosynary institutions do not carry out their pledge to be "my brother's keeper." The Federal government should be the last organization to be called upon for aid today in view of the fact that the Federal government is providing \$15 billion a year to the 16 million citizens who are 65 or over.

I particularly object to providing medical care through the social security program. It is not right to ask many wage earners who may be having financial struggles to contribute to the medical care of so many people who are well able to care for themselves. It is ridiculous and dishonest to tell anyone that he is providing medical care for his old age during his working years. Everyone knows that social security is a social program and not insurance. The money collected this year has gone to pay the benefits for those eligible for them this year. While social security for this purpose would be few cents a day, we all know that it would increase as time goes along. Remember that in the beginning social security was a one per cent tax. It is now three per cent with definite plans to go to six per cent and as we increase the benefits, it conceivably could go so high that people would rebel. When this happens, we will have lost all of the security that we thought this would provide. As social security increases,

plans of industry will decrease causing a heavier burden on social security which is not needed or justified. Social security is not, of course, applicable to everyone.

In our local community no one is going without proper care. I am sure that our community is not peculiar in this respect. The White House Conference on Aging has resulted in organizations being established in almost every community, and has called attention to these communities of their responsibilities. Let's give them a chance to work out what problems they have before we increase the \$15 billion a year now being provided by the Federal government.

W. B. Burr
Findlay, Ohio

Sir:

I wish to take issue with the article, "Problems of and aid to the aging" published in the Nov. 1 issue of *Concern*. It seems to me that *Concern* has overstepped its bounds in its all-out endorsement of a medical care for the aged program to be administered through the social security system.

It was my opinion that the purpose of *Concern* was to make everyone aware of both sides of important problems which exist today and then impress upon everyone the importance of making the right decision. What you obviously have done, though, is to editorialize in your reports when your main concern should be that all of the facts on both sides be presented in an unbiased manner.

Franklin Adkinson, Jr.
First Methodist Church
Forest City, N. C.

The views expressed in the article on medical care for the aged are those of the author, but they have been supported and endorsed by the Department of Social Welfare of the National Council of Churches and many other organizations including the National Conference on Social Welfare, the American Public Welfare Association and the AFL-CIO. This is more than a partisan,

political issue, of course. There will be further articles on this issue in the future.

Why Concern is Concerned?

Sir:

If the editorial policy of *Concern* is that each writer speaks as an individual Christian first, and a Methodist second (Editorial, Nov. 15) and not as an Official Voice of the Methodist Church — why so much "concern" over another writer as an individual in *Together* on the subject of alcohol and the education, thereof (page 13, same issue of *Concern*)?

Betty Luginbill
Hyattsville, Md.

Acceptance of the right to state a point of view also assumes the right to disagree, defend, or comment further. *Together's* article stated a position contrary to the historical concern of Methodism. Additional comment seemed in order.

Likes peace corps proposal

Sir:

I am hopeful that *Concern* will give a good deal of attention to the proposal Sen. Kennedy has made for a "peace corps" as an alternative to the military draft.

The senator's plan would permit three years' service in a corps to aid in underdeveloped countries (or in diplomacy) as an alternative to the military service. Youth desiring to enlist in such a program, of necessity, would have to be carefully screened on the basis of training, personality and motive.

This seems to be one of the most creative ideas to have come out of the campaign. Yet it could easily be lost to sight unless the senator and Congress are aware of the interest of many people in the idea.

Jerry Hyde
First Methodist Church
Connersville, Ind.

GRIN AND BEAR IT BY LIGHTY



"... And I think our main job these days is to convince the public that a surprise nuclear attack wouldn't be a publicity stunt!"



Drinking driver law poses problems

New York state is cracking down on drinking drivers with a new traffic charge—operating a motor vehicle while ability to drive is impaired by alcohol.

The "impaired" provision is part of a new state motor vehicle law which went into effect Oct. 1. The unique feature of the new charge is that it is directed at the "drinking" driver, rather than the "drunk" driver.

The "drunk" driver in the "Empire state" faces the older, and more common charge of driving while intoxicated. If convicted under the new state motor vehicle law, the "drunk" driver can be fined as much as \$500, may be sentenced to a year in jail, and might lose his operator's license permanently.

Increased sentence

The maximum sentence for this misdemeanor has been increased from \$100 in fines and 30 days in jail. The driving while intoxicated charge is leveled at drivers whose blood, as determined by chemical tests, contains .15 of one per cent or more of alcohol. Such a driver is a "drunk" driver by law.

But what about the driver who has "had a couple" but whose blood test doesn't show a degree of drunkenness amounting to .15 of one per cent. He is the "drinking" driver. And in New York, since the new traffic law went into effect, if the blood test report is

from .10 to .14 inclusive, a charge of driving while ability is impaired must be made by police.

Drivers convicted under the driving while "impaired" charge face an automatic 60-day suspension of their license on the first conviction, a six-month suspension on the second and revocation on the third conviction within three years. In addition, fines up to \$250 and jail sentences of up to 90 days may be imposed.

Traffic accidents

The stringency of the new law is illustrated by the fact that it is estimated that four bottles of beer or a couple of highballs can register an alcohol content in the blood of more than .10 of one per cent.

The increased severity of the new motor vehicle law is the direct result of a drive to slow down the soaring traffic accident rate in New York state. Before the new law was approved, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller told lawmakers that alcohol has been a factor in 69 per cent of the state's fatal accidents.

Juries have been reluctant in the past to bring in guilty verdicts against drunken drivers because too many persons reason, "There but for luck go I."

Now, however, the chemical tests for degree of alcohol in the blood are mandatory, and even though a conviction might not be obtained on a charge of driving while intoxicated,

Methodist Senators

Two more Methodists were elected to the United States Senate in November. This makes a total of 19, again the largest number in the Senate from a single denomination.

The additions are Sens. J. Caleb Boggs, former governor of Delaware and Lee Metcalf, former representative from Montana.

Bids for the Senate were lost by two Methodists already in public office—Gov. Herschel Loveless of Iowa and Rep. George S. McGovern of South Dakota.

Methodists who were re-elected to the upper house were Sens. Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho, James Eastland of Mississippi, B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina, Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Richard B. Russell of Georgia, Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas, Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and John J. Sparkman of Alabama.

Holdovers are Sens. Alan Bible of Nevada, John Marshall Butler of Maryland, Francis Case of South Dakota, Clair Engle of California, Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, Lister Hill of Alabama, Spessard L. Holland of Florida, George A. Smathers of Florida and John J. Williams of Delaware.

authorities will have no difficulty convicting anyone of driving while ability is impaired, if the reports show more than .10 of one per cent alcohol in his system.

Thus, New York state, which pioneered in making chemical tests mandatory, is taking a new tack in its drive to keep drinking drivers off its streets and highways.

Other states are expected to follow suit quickly as evidence continues to pile up to support two facts: Alcohol is a factor in better than 50 per cent of all traffic accidents; "drinking" drivers are just as dangerous, and sometimes more so than "drunk" drivers.

...at your service

Churchmen's D. C. Seminar

"Your Government and You" is the theme for the 1961 Churchmen's Washington Seminar sponsored by 15 denominations in cooperation with the Washington Office of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA. It is to be held Feb. 7-10, 1961 with headquarters at the Church of the Reformation, 212 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

The total attendance will be 300 with 50 of these to be Methodists. Persons interested in participating should write to: The Reverend J. Robert Regan, Jr., 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C. for a registration blank. Registration fee is \$12. Other expenses will consist of housing and meals during the four days in Washington. This should not exceed \$10 per day.

The tentative program consists of a presentation on "Christian Motivations for Political Concern" by the Right Reverend Angus Dun, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington; "How National Policies are

Formed" by Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Dean of the School of International Service, American University; "The Churches and U.S. Foreign Policy" by Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell, Executive Director of the Department of International Affairs of The National Council of The Churches of Christ in the USA; and "The Responsibilities of Churches and Christian Citizens toward Government" by Dr. John C. Bennett, Dean of Faculty, Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Other features include governmental agency conferences, briefing sessions at the State Department, presentation by members of Congress on major domestic issues and denominational meetings.

The sessions begin at 8:30 a.m. on Feb. 7 and conclude at 2:15 p.m., Feb. 10. The Churchmen's Washington Seminar is an opportunity for religious leaders to study the operation of the Federal government at its source.

Special prices on reference issues

Limited quantities of three special issues of *Concern* are available for your reference files and distribution. Originally priced at \$.25 each, all three are available at a reduced price.

June 1, 1960. This special edition was published only a few days after General Conference closed. It contains all legislation and much background material on issues of social concern discussed and debated on the conference floor. \$.15 each.

September 1, 1960. Devoted to the issues which surrounded the national elections relative to matters of Christian concern interwoven in the political battle. Planned as a guide for discussion and to assist in analysis and preparation for participation in the national elections, it is now useful to see our responsibility as a Christian citizen *after* the election. \$.15 each.

October 15, 1960. Contains a full report of the first board meeting of the new General Board of Christian Social Concerns, plus names of board members and responsibilities relegated to the three divisions. Any worker in Christian social concerns should have one of these for reference. \$.15 each.

Inside Government Seminars

Two students at American University in Washington, D. C. have established a non-profit organization to help groups with educationally oriented trips to the Nation's Capital.

The pair are John W. Eyster, son of the minister of the North Methodist church in Columbus, Ohio and Lionel R. Driscoll, Jr., son of the pastor of Saranac Lake Methodist church in New York.

The project grew out of Eyster's experience as minister of youth at Bethany Methodist church in Chicago. While there, he conducted a year-long study climaxing in a seminar for 20 MYF members in Washington, D. C.

After transferring to American University, Eyster strengthened his contacts and developed seminars for two other Illinois MYF groups. Driscoll's similar interests brought him into the picture. They call their organization *Inside Government Seminars*.

IGS performs many services for the seminar group. It advises on finance and travel arrangements, suggests advance study materials, makes room and meal arrangements, prepares itinerary and provides a full-time coordinator. If the group wants it, an 80-page study guide will be prepared. One thing IGS does not do is arrange sightseeing excursions.

In order to add meaning to the process, IGS recommends each group choose an "area of concentration." Within a range from two days to a week, a seminar can move through legislators' offices, executive departments, the floor and committee rooms of Congress, church agencies and similar capital resources.

Inside Government Seminars services are available for a very nominal fee. For assistance, write Inside Government Seminars, Box 349, American University, Washington 16, D. C.

by

Caradine R. Hooton

We recently conducted a seminar in a southern city of approximately 100,000 population. This well-policed town has 164 officers and 32 crossing guards. The community supports as many package stores as churches.

According to reports of the chief of police made to the commissioners there was during the past year an increase in the crime rate of 43.1 per cent, an increase in traffic accidents of 23.7 per cent. At the same time the population increased 36.8 per cent.

Actual cases docketed were 17,184. There were 2,234 soldiers released to the military for trial, 12 persons killed, 609 injured and \$917,000 property damage inflicted. Of the total number of convictions, 7,019 were liquor-related. None of these cases involved the socially protected, such as the drunken persons who were carried home by the police or attended by some other protector.

The police blotters did not record moral delinquencies and the social deviations in which drinking brought many others to personal shame not legally adjudicated.

Emogene Dunlap, our National Director of Youth Work, has written a remarkable little manual for the youth study of *Stumbling Block*. Every pastor, local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns and/or youth leaders should obtain this valuable outline as an assist to youth in the churchwide promotion of this study.

If any pastor failed to get the promotional literature for a successful Christmas for Christ program he should write this office immediately for supplies.

Christmas for Christ Campaign

Interoffice memo

To all office managers and salesmen

Re: Christmas gifts

A very regrettable event happened last year just before Christmas which has caused us to do quite a bit of thinking about what we should and shouldn't give customers as Christmas presents.

As you know, we have given whiskey to many of our customers as Christmas gifts. Last year we sent several bottles to the office of one of our best accounts. The purchasing agent and two of the other executives sat around the office on this day and had several drinks before leaving for home. The purchasing agent was tragically killed in an automobile accident on his way home. We had no way of knowing that our company was blamed because he had been drinking from a bottle which we had sent. We do know that our business from this company has declined several thousand dollars during the past year, and that one of our competitors has gotten a substantial increase in business from this same company.

Talking with salesmen in our office concerning this incident we have heard of one customer who had suddenly had an abrupt change of thinking about the matter of drinking, and seemed to become indignant last year when he was given a bottle of whiskey . . . another incident where one of our customers with a drinking problem suddenly "fell off the wagon" upon the occasion of the arrival of our Christmas present.

We have definitely decided that the policy of giving whiskey for Christmas is not a smart policy. We know definitely of business that we have lost from this matter.

We ask, effective immediately, that we do not give whiskey or any other alcoholic beverages as Christmas gifts or at any other time.

Interoffice memo, the above letter, sent by a large national concern to all of its regional offices, is one of the Christmas for Christ leaflets. Order leaflet number 275, \$2 per 100.

Christmas for Christ seals. For use on packages, cards, letters and special mailings. 50 seals to a sheet, 4 sheets for \$1, 12 sheets for \$2, 100 sheets for \$7.50, 500 sheets for \$30, 1,000 sheets for \$50.

Bulletin covers. For use by churches during December, printed on standard mimeograph paper, 100 for \$3.50.

Window posters. For use in store windows and on bulletin boards during the season. Size 13 5/16 x 25 3/4 inches. \$.50.

The Pink Christmas Tree. A simple humorous play needing few

props, no scenery and four characters, for presentation to church and civic groups. \$.40 per copy (no royalty).

Parties with Punch. Attractive brochure giving recipes for delicious non-intoxicating beverages and party tips. \$.50.

Will Yours Be a Christmas Holiday? Leaflet for distribution to groups. Place leaflets in church bulletins, special mailings and literature racks. 100 for \$2.

Christ and Praying Hands. An unusual art treatment of Christ in prayer, ready for framing. May be used as business or individual Christmas gifts. \$1.

Mat set. Includes printer's mats of the Christmas for Christ stamp and several cartoons for use in ads and publications during December. \$1.50.

Summer tour planned

The Division of Peace and World Order has approved a study tour of Western Europe and the Soviet Union to be conducted by Herman Will. The itinerary includes London, Geneva, Berlin, Warsaw, Kiev, Moscow, Leningrad, Helsinki, Stockholm and Oslo.

The tour will emphasize confer-

ences with religious, political and peace leaders, visits to UN agencies, Methodist centers and World Council of Churches headquarters, and a study of international problems involved in East-West tensions.

The departure date from New York is July 18 and the tour will end in Oslo on Aug. 16, just before the World Methodist Council meets there Aug. 17-25. Transportation back to New York is provided on Aug. 26.

This will be a Pilgrimage Associates tour with all arrangements by the American Express Travel Service. Estimated cost \$1,750.

by

Herman Will, Jr.

One of the important tasks of the new Administration will be the creation of a leadership team that can unite on a clear-cut disarmament policy.

While the Eisenhower years saw increased negotiation on nuclear testing and disarmament, differences between the Pentagon, the Atomic Energy Commission and the State Department made the task of U. S. negotiations extremely difficult. American inability to agree on a policy and support it consistently contributed substantially to the failure to make more progress toward international agreement.

The selection of a secretary of defense and of AEC commissioners who genuinely desire disarmament under a sound system of inspection and control is essential. Strong presidential leadership in the formation of policy is also needed.

To back up such leadership, the government should provide substantial appropriations for research on inspection and enforcement problems and for a larger, permanent staff of persons technically qualified to develop disarmament policy.

These steps will not be enough in themselves to assure a strong U. S. position on this subject. The degree of support for disarmament efforts among the American people will affect seriously the amount of effort and the freedom with which U. S. negotiations and leaders approach the problems involved.

Here churchmen have a major responsibility. A lot of educating must be done before Christians in the pews will give effective support to the positions taken by their leaders in official church conferences.

Resources for Model UN Assembly

Two former secretary generals of state MSM Model UN Assemblies have recently been added to Methodist staff working on Christian social concerns. Else "Mia" Aurbakken is employed by the WSCS in the Methodist UN Office in New York and Louise Templin in the Division of Peace and World Order office in Chicago.

In 1959, Miss Templin and Miss Aurbakken were delegates from North Carolina and Mississippi respectively to the National Christian Citizenship seminar held in Washington and New York for some 50 Methodist college students from all parts of the country.

Miss Aurbakken, whose parents are Methodist missionaries, was born in Algeria where she lived for six years. She completed her education in Algeria, France, and the United States, graduating from Millsaps College this year. Majoring in sociology and French, "Mia" was also president of her sorority and the college women's council, and a member of her MSM state council. She was voted to "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

A graduate in English from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina this past May, Miss Templin spent this summer in Europe traveling and studying with UNC's "Seminars Abroad" program. Louise, whose home is in West Nyack, N. Y. was editor of her school paper and chairman of the North Carolina State

UNICEF cards

UNICEF Greeting cards are again being sold. The distinctive designs have been contributed by well-known world artists. Last year, proceeds from these sales were sufficient to protect six million children against malaria for one year. The sale of one box of cards can provide money for 100 days supply of vitamins for a new mother and child and two boxes can mean the cure of 20 children of yaws or 100 children against tuberculosis.

For further information contact U. S. Committee for UNICEF, Greeting Cards, Box 22, Church Street Station, New York 8, N. Y.

MSM Conference. For two years, she was a delegate to the state student legislature and a member of the state MSM council.

Persons wishing to secure information concerning Model UN Assemblies may wish to contact either of these persons.

report from

• DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Seminar topic: The church's role in a world of work

Here is an example of a program that a conference Board of Christian Social Concerns could sponsor. Focusing on the theme, "The Church's Role in a World of Work," the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the South Carolina Conference conducted its first Seminar on the Church and Economic Life, Oct. 24-26, in the Cayce Methodist church, Cayce, S. C.

Beginning with a dinner meeting on Oct. 24, the Rev. George Whitaker of Aldersgate Methodist church, Charleston, chairman of the section on Human Relations and Economic Affairs of the board, outlined plans for the two-day seminar and presented leaders who conducted the various program features. Dr. Charles F. Marsh, president of Wofford College, gave the opening address on "Christian Faith and Economic Responsibility." The Rev. Eben Taylor, pastor of Cayce Methodist church, and Conference Director of the Board of Christian Social Concerns, conducted worship.

A panel discussion on "The Christian Faith and Economic Responsibility" followed Dr. Marsh's address. The panel moderated by the Rev. Howard McClain, Executive Director of the South Carolina Christian Action council, included Dr. W. W. Fridy, pastor of Washington Street Methodist church; Dwight Patterson, banker, from Laurens; Miss Mary Calvert, professor of sociology, University of South Carolina, and Dr. Marsh.

Discussion groups

The Tuesday session of the seminar was opened with worship conducted by Bishop Cyrus B. Dawsey of Columbia. The Rev. Emerson Smith, staff member of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, gave an address on "The Changing National Economic Picture." The entire con-

ference was arranged in discussion groups of six to eight persons, which took part in exploration of the emphases in the addresses and panel groups. Records in each group kept records of major questions and proposed solutions.

A panel group, under the direction of the Rev. George Whitaker, and composed of Lt. Governor Burnet R. Maybank, a lawyer; E. Lee Ramey, textile manufacturing official, and Hugh Perrow, a farmer from Cameron, took up "The Changing Economic Picture in South Carolina," following an address by Richard Sackett, director of promotion for the South Carolina Development board.

Tuesday afternoon's session featured a symposium on "The Role of the Local Church in the Changing Economic Picture in South Carolina." This symposium, moderated by the Rev. Bryan Crenshaw of Gaffney, was composed by Dr. T. S. Buie, state conservationist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture; the Rev. Mrs. Bessie B. Parker, pastor of the Pine-wood charge; Bob Bailey, county agent from Richland county. Discussion groups took up the theme following the symposium.

Management-labor policies

The evening session was devoted to a discussion on "The Role of Labor in a World of Work" by Carey Haigler, regional director of A.F.L.-C.I.O., Charlotte, N. C. and a discussion on "The Role of Management in a World of Work" by M. V. Wells of the Greenwood Mills. Discussions followed the addresses with the small groups again participating.

On Wednesday, Bishop Paul Hardin of Columbia conducted the worship, followed by a discussion on the work of the Federal Mediation service in avoiding and settling issues between management and labor. The

The latest on the Uphaus case

On Nov. 14 the Supreme Court of the United States refused to review the case of Willard Uphaus presently in jail in Boscovan, N. H. on contempt charges for refusal to reveal names of guests at his World Fellowship Camp in that state. Uphaus, 69 years old, has been a Methodist lay preacher for many years and for a long time was the executive secretary of the Religion and Labor foundation.

The majority opinion, of the highest court of the land, denying a review said it was because the matter was "based on a non-federal ground."

Three Supreme Court justices were willing to hear the appeal. One of them, Justice Hugo L. Black, said: "The abridgement of rights of free speech and assembly is so obvious. . . . A sad indication of just how far this court has already departed from the protection of the Bill of Rights and an omen of things yet to come."

discussion was led by Anderson of the Federal Mediation service, Atlanta, Ga.

A panel of leaders spoke on "What Can We Do in the Home Church?" The Rev. Bryan Crenshaw spoke for the Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns. Mrs. Sanford Howie spoke for the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the conference. Commander J. M. Mickey of Asbury Memorial church, Charleston, spoke for local church Commissions on Christian Social Concerns. The Rev. E. W. Rogers of Aldersgate Methodist church, Sumter, spoke on the task of the pastor.

The conference closed with a general summation on work done by the discussion groups, led by the Rev. Hawley Lynn, pastor of Aldersgate Methodist church, Rock Hill, who had charge of the organization and direction of the small group discussions.

Methodism—national and local

an editorial

As Methodism's new General Board of Christian Social Concerns prepares for its first annual meeting, Dec. 13-15 in St. Louis, the following comments seem in order.

I

From Bishop F. Gerald Ensley, president of the new board, writing in the Nov. 1, 1960 Iowa Area Hawkeye Methodist:

"In recent months The Methodist Church has lifted up its concern again for social problems. Historically, The Methodist Church has aimed at the redemption of society from its ills.

"The Methodist Church was in the battle to wipe slavery off the nation's escutcheon. Lincoln praised The Methodist Church for her part in the Civil war.

"From the days of John Wesley she has been in the fore-front of those who fought the liquor traffic. Her Social Creed, framed in 1908, is one of the earliest manifestoes by a major denomination. The defenders of social injustice, intemperance and war-mongering have had no more doughty opponents than The Methodist Church.

"For the past 20 years this great concern of our church has rather gone into eclipse.

"For one thing, we have been in process of amalgamating our union. The spirit of compromise has come before the urge to prophesy. We have been willing to accept half a loaf rather than make demands which might have split the church.

"Then, the McCarthy threat to freedom of speech confessedly intimidated some of us. We were made to believe, quite irrationally, that there were Communist sympathizers in our midst. We have been supercharged, too, with program, and there was little time or energy left for social pioneering.

"But the past General Conference in Denver gave a mandate to pick up our social burden again. It ordered a merger of our agencies that aim at social action. The new board has been recently organized, and in a few months a new social urgency should be felt again in the Church."

II

From a May 25, 1960 Christian Century editorial, citing the new board as an example of Methodism's emergence as a national church:

"A third major move furthering the aim of living up to Methodism's responsibilities as a national church was the creation of a board of social concerns, effected by merging formerly separate agencies having to do with temperance, world peace, and social education and action. The consolidated board is to take up headquarters in Washington, where it is likely to become, like the National Catholic Welfare Conference, a powerful church-related influence in national affairs.

"The courageousness of such a move will be understood by those who recall the lot of the similar Council for Social Action, also well endowed with churchly sanction and financial means, established by the Congregational Christian Churches a quarter of a century ago. It is still in existence, but the great battles which have raged around it have left their mark not only on the council but on the church itself.

"The Methodist Church is with its new board setting up in the nation's capital what amounts to a large-sized target. The denomination's new organization will draw more fire than any of its smaller merging boards ever drew. A good deal of the fire will come from within its own fellowship. The church should be prepared to back its board with courage and to give it strong leadership, or else it should keep it small and out of sight in some city other than Washington. In this action it is behaving as a national church should. It is moving into an arena where the issues are great and the fighting over them intense and bruising."

III

Last and least from ye olde editore of Concern:

Attention should be focused on the new board, with its solemn responsibility to shape a policy and program for Methodism's new social concerns movement. But the success or failure of the next four years will be spelled out largely in the 40,000 local churches and their new Commissions on Christian Social Concerns.

This is where all the grand words and brave programs come to hard reality — in the hearts and hands of the housewives, lawyers, bricklayers and school teachers who make up the new life and hope for a successful Methodist witness for Christ in the community of every day.—R.B.